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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/530,386	04/27/2000	ANJA KLEIN	P00.0938	7374
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WASHINGTON, DC 20005				
EXAMINER				
NGUYEN, TU X				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

09/530,386

Applicant(s)

KLEIN ET AL.

Examiner

TU X. NGUYEN

Art Unit

2618

Period for Reply -- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 August 2011.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 18-21 and 24-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 18-21 and 24-35 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

Paper No(s)/Mail Date: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter "another signal transmitted in the downstream direction is a training sequence signal" which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18-20, 24-29 and 31-35, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jolma et al. (US Patent 5,806,003) in view of Gardner et al. (US Patent 5,729,557), in view of Hayashi et al. (US Patent 6,069,884) and further in view of Oberholtzer et al. (US Patent 5,465,399).

Regarding to claims 18, 20 and 32, Jolma et al. disclose a method for connection setup for mobile stations of a radio communication system having at least one base station, comprising the steps of:

recurrently offering frequency channels for a random access in an upstream direction for the mobile stations (see col.3 lines 39-47 and col.4 lines 39-40).

in the mobile station that requests a connection setup, measuring a reception power of a signal sent from the base station in a downstream direction (see col.3 line 65 through col.4 line 2); and

in the mobile station, setting a transmission power dependent on the measured reception power of the base station (see col.2 lines 30-39).

Jolma et al. fail to disclose sending an access radio block to the base station.

Gardner et al. disclose sending an access radio block to the base station (see col.4 lines 51-60). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Jolma et al. with the above teaching of Gardner et al. in order to provide power transmission in different code rates and applying convolutional codes to data having a block structure.

The modified Jolma et al. fail to disclose the codes are used to separate information connections between the base station and mobile stations; wherein the signal transmitted in the downstream direction is a pilot signal.

Hayashi disclose the codes are used to separate information connections between the base station and mobile stations (see col.1 line 38 through col.3 line 60); wherein the signal transmitted in the downstream direction is a pilot signal (see col.1 lines 60-62). Therefore, It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Jolma et al. and Garder et al. with the above teaching of Hayashi et al. in order to provide differentially-coding information indicative of one of plurality of the antennas to be used.

The modified Jolma et al. fail to disclose if the access radio block has not been successfully detected, a new access radio block is sent by the mobile station with increased power.

Oberholtzer et al. disclose if the access radio block has not been successfully detected, a new access radio block is sent by the mobile station with increased power (see abstract and col.6 line54 through col.7 line 33). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of the modified Jolma et al. with the above teaching of Oberholtzer et al. in order to provide variable transmission power capability to ensure reliable communication between transceivers.

Regarding to claim 19, the modifies disclose the radio communication system is configured as a TDMA/CDMA radio communication system, plurality of connections between the mobile frequency channels information of different connections can be distinguished from one another according to a connection-individual fine structure. Whereby information of are simultaneously transmitted stations and the base station in formed by time slots, whereby the information of different individual codes (see Hayashi, col.1 line 38 through col.3 line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of the modified Jolma et al. with the above teaching of Hayashi

et al. in order to provide multiple access diversity transmitting wideband signals via a communications system adapted for transmitting narrow-band signal.

Regarding claim 24, the modified Jolman et al. disclose the signal transmitted in the downstream direction is a training sequence signal (see Hayashi, col.1 lines 44-67). "pn codes pilot signal" reads on "training sequence signal".

Regarding claim 25, the modified Jolman et al. disclose the signal transmitted in the downstream direction is a data signal (see Jolman et al., col.2 lines 25-27).

Regarding claims 28-29, the modified Jolman et al. disclose at least one auxiliary information is inserted into the signal sent in the downstream direction, this being employed by the mobile station for setting the transmission power (see Gardner, col.3 lines 50-63).

Regarding claim 31, the modified Jolman et al. do not mention about the access radio block is spread. Therefore, it is inherently that the access radio block is not spread.

Regarding claims 26-27, the modified Jolman et al. disclose the radio field attenuation (see col.4 lines 1-7). However, the modified Jolman et al. do not mention about setting the transmission power such that radio field attenuation is at least partially and/or completely compensated. Official notice is taken that the concept partially and/or complete compensation are well known in the art. It would have been obvious the attenuation of the received signal is estimated, and on the basis of this, the mobile station is able to set the transmission power to partially and/or complete compensate the path loss during transmission ensuring high throughput data transmission.

Regarding claims 33-34, the modified Jolman et al. disclose all limitations as claim 1 above. More specifically, the modified Jolman et al. disclose a control panel for triggering the

random access (see Garner et al., col.4 lines 50-60); a transmission power setting unit (see Gardner et al., col.6 lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 35, the modified Jolman et al. disclose all limitations as claims 1 and 22-23 above. Therefore, it is inherent for the modified Jolman et al. to include a measuring, transmission power setting circuitry for triggering the random access radio block to the base station to provide all functions as describe as claims 1 and 22-23 above.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jolma et al., in view of Gardner et al., in view of Hayashi et al., in view of Oberholtzer et al. and further in view of Gilhausen et al. (US Patent 5,485,486).

Regarding to claim 21, the modified Jolman et al. fail to disclose the mobile station sets the transmission power all the higher the lower the measured reception power is.

Gilhausen et al. disclose the mobile station sets the transmission power all the higher the lower the measured reception power is (see col.6 lines 42-64). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of the modified Jolman with the above teaching of Gilhausen in order to provide the mobile station respond with a higher transmitted power to a high power cell.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jolma et al., in view of Gardner et al., in view of Hayashi et al., in view of Oberholtzer et al. and further in view of Bender et al. (US Patent 6,366,779).

Regarding claim 30, the modified Jolma et al. disclose everything as claim 1 above. However, the modified Jolma et al. fail to disclose the connection setup selecting a sub-range within said frequency channel.

Bender et al. disclose the connection setup selecting a sub-range within said frequency channel (see col.4 line 56 through col.5 line 7). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Jolma et al. with the above teaching of Bender et al. in order to provide mobile station connection without waiting from base station.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tu Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7883.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban, can be reached at (571) 272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Application/Control Number: 09/530,386

Page 8

Art Unit: 2618

/TU X NGUYEN/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2618

9/19/11